Annual Factory Report

Bombay Province, 1938

(including Notes on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act and the Payment of Wages Act)

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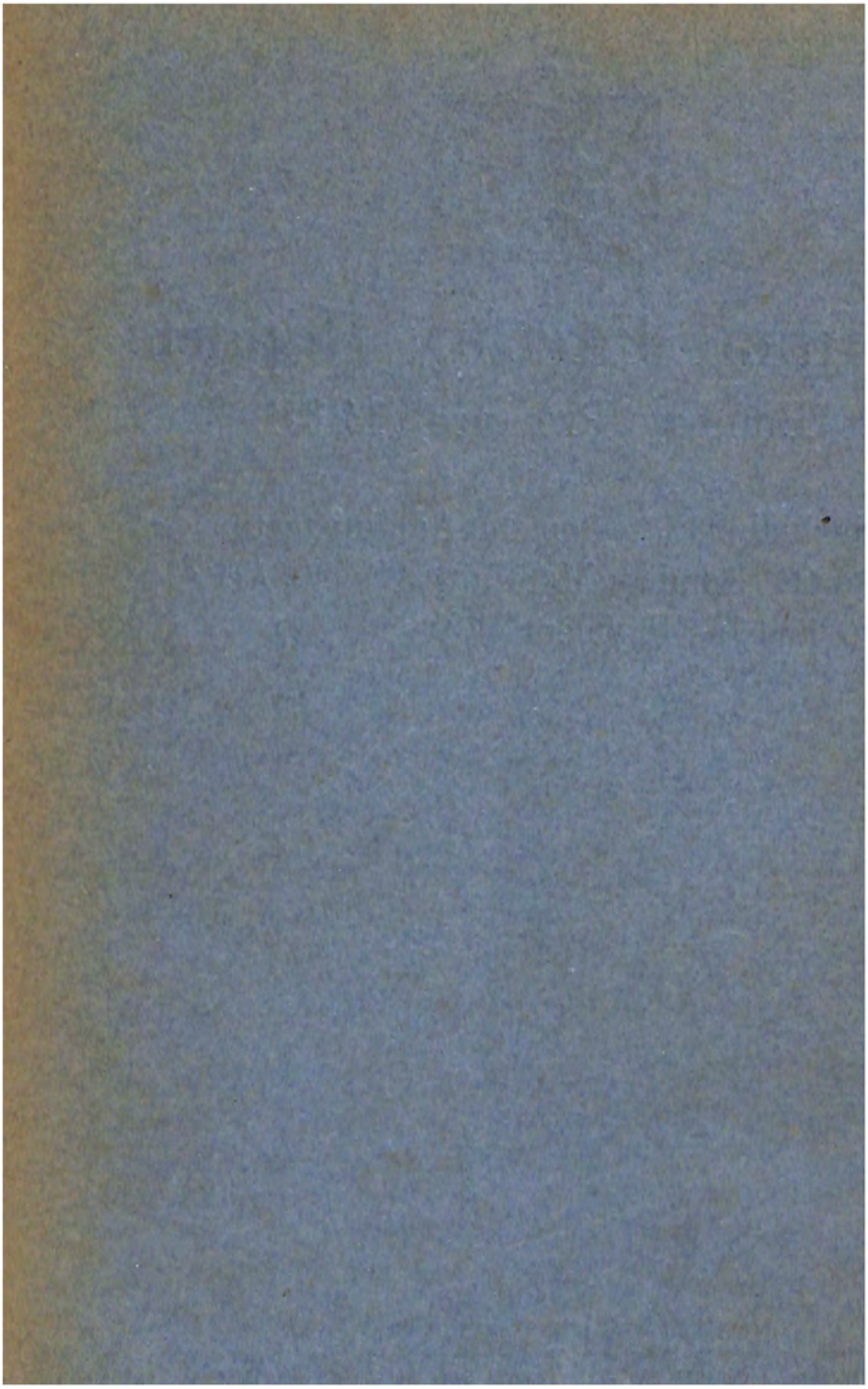

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT :

Bombay, 20th June 1939.

From

D. S. BAKHLE, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Labour, Bombay ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political and Services Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act in the Bombay Province for the year 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Factory Report for the year 1938. Notes on the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act and on the Payment of Wages Act are incorporated in the report.

2. *Factories.*—The number of working factories increased during the year by 699 from 1,796 to 2,495 but the number of factories (working and non-working) subject to the Act showed an actual increase of 702 as against 229 in the preceding year. The large increase in the number of factories subject to the control of the Act is explained by a wider extension of the Act, as compared with the previous year, to several categories of industries. Among " notified factories " handloom concerns, printing presses and engineering works and among factories under Section 2 (*j*) of the Act cotton and artificial silk concerns and engineering works, account for a substantial increase.

During the year under report 102 notified factories and 26 other factories remained uninspected. This was due partly to the pressure of work on the staff and partly to the delay in obtaining the additional inspecting staff sanctioned by Government.

3. *Operatives employed.*—The number of operatives employed in all industries in the year as based on the annual returns received showed an increase of 43,896 or 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

4. *Employment of women and children.*—The number of women employed showed an increase of 5,700 or 8·6 per cent. while the number of children employed records an increase which is due partly to the increase

of several small factories notified under the Act and partly to increased employment.

5. *Accidents.*—The total number of accidents reported was 10,200 as against 8,206 in the preceding year, the total number of persons injured being 10,262 as against 8,248. The increase in accidents is due partly to increased employment and partly to the improved methods of reporting.

6. *Prosecutions.*—The number of cases instituted by the full time inspectors was 562, an increase of 120 over the figure for the previous year, while no cases were instituted by ex-officio inspectors. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 13,322.

7. *Welfare.*—Air conditioning in textile factories continued to receive attention as in the past years. Government made rules in the year under report enforcing the provision of compulsory crèches in factories employing 100 or more women workers (Government Notification, Political and Services Department, No. 1262/34, dated the 14th June 1938) and 157 factories have accordingly been directed by Government notification to provide crèches. In Ahmedabad a special committee was started with the assistance of the Millowners' Association for assisting in the training of nurses to staff crèches. Co-operative Credit Societies also continued to show progress. On the whole welfare side in industrial works was well maintained.

8. *General.*—The Government of India have asked for statistical information in respect of the administration of the Payment of Wages Act to be supplied in special forms with effect from the next year. Attempts however have been made to supply the current year's information in those forms as far as possible. A few amendments in the rules under the Payment of Wages Act have been carried out during the year and the question of proposing amendments of the Act itself is under consideration.

9. Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., C.I.E., who had been in charge of administration of the Department since 1933 proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement in May 1939. His intimate experience of labour matters was of immense use to the department and made the transfer of the department to the Commissioner of Labour a great success.

In spite of a heavy increase in their duties the staff of the Factory Department have acquitted themselves quite creditably during the year and, in particular I would like to mention the admirable work done by Mr. T. W. Johnstone, O.B.E., Chief Inspector of Factories, and during his absence on leave by Mr. W. H. Phillips.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. S. BAKHLE,

Commissioner of Labour.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938.

I. Factories and their Inspection.

Under the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act a Provincial Government may extend all or any of the provisions of the Act to any individual place or class of places. These powers have been very freely used and as it is desirable to keep the statistics for such places separate from those relating to the factories covered by the ordinary definition, they are referred to in this report as "N" factories. A slight adjustment affecting 83 small concerns has been made from last year's figures to make the separation absolutely rigid. A note on the action taken in the "N" concerns appears later in the report.

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 2,108 to 2,810 (including 769 "N" concerns). 874 (179 + 695 "N") factories were added to the register whilst 172 (74 + 98 "N") were removed. There was thus a net increase of 702 (105 + 597 "N"). The following "N" classes of factories account for a large portion of the increase :—

120 cotton weaving factories—(mainly hand-loom concerns) ; 19 silk weaving factories ; 108 engineering concerns ; 39 bakeries ; 21 rice mills ; 139 printing presses ; 25 brick factories ; 10 tanneries and 52 ginning factories.

The number of factories that actually worked was 1,741 + 754 "N" compared with 1,625 + 171 "N" in the previous year. Of the former, 1,080 + 688 "N" were perennial concerns whilst 661 + 66 "N" were connected with seasonal processes. 240 + 131 "N" of the perennial, and 568 + 66 "N" of the seasonal factories, were connected with the cotton industry.

2. The number of operatives employed in the factories that submitted returns, and including a weighted average of the operatives working on the night shifts in the cotton textile mills was 467,568 + 11,535 "N" compared with 432,056 + 3,151 "N" last year. Returns could not be received from many "N" factories but statistics from these do not represent any index of increased employment. Approximately 25,000 more persons were employed in the cotton mills in which 100,343,781 adult shifts were worked compared with 90,781,151 last year. There was thus an increase of approximately 11 per cent. in textile employment in the large mills, but indications of a slackening

appeared early in the year, and there has been a fairly large curtailment of night shift working in recent months.

Increases of 1,691 in engineering factories, 716 in oil mills, 2,302 in miscellaneous textile industries, and 1,290 in processes relating to wood, stone and glass were recorded.

3. Statement No. VIII gives the details of inspections made by the whole-time and ex-officio inspectors.

4. *Staff.*—A branch office was opened in Poona and to meet the increasing work of the inspectorate Government have sanctioned two inspectors for the "N" factories whilst a permanent leave reservist has been recently sanctioned.

II. Sanitation.

5. The problem of the satisfactory disposal of trade waste in Ahmedabad still remains to be solved. There is an increasing tendency to change from hand to machine bleaching and as the latter requires more water for the processes, there does not appear to be any possibility of effective relief until the Municipal drainage scheme is extended. The compounds of the mills are in marked contrast to those in other centres and although considerable attention has been given by the inspectorate, it is impossible to effect lasting improvements until the drainage of the town is improved.

Several Bombay mills have been repainted and lime-washed internally and several have also been treated externally. These measures, combined with improvements in the areas surrounding the mills that have often been laid out with gardens, have very materially improved internal conditions and external appearances.

The problem of an adequate and suitable drinking water supply is somewhat difficult in some of the outlying Ahmedabad mills and the supply is occasionally taken from tube wells. Several mills agreed to disinfect the supply.

Sanitary conditions have been improved in many mofussil concerns, but the outlying factories in some areas have not taken kindly to the bore hole type of latrine that, if properly made, offers a cheap and easy solution in places where it is difficult and relatively expensive to engage a conservancy staff. In the gurhals, where the factory staff is a fraction of the staff employed on farming operations, it has been difficult to obtain a reasonable standard. In consultation with the Director of Public Health it has been decided to advocate sanitary arrangements on the lines of the "Pandharpur" system and a plan of a cheap and suitable

accommodation has been sent to the concerns. Several have agreed to construct on the lines of the plan and it is hoped that sanitary conditions for the factory and agricultural workers will be improved.

The drinking water supply in many gurhals has been improved but there is still a need for betterment in this respect.

III. Ventilation.

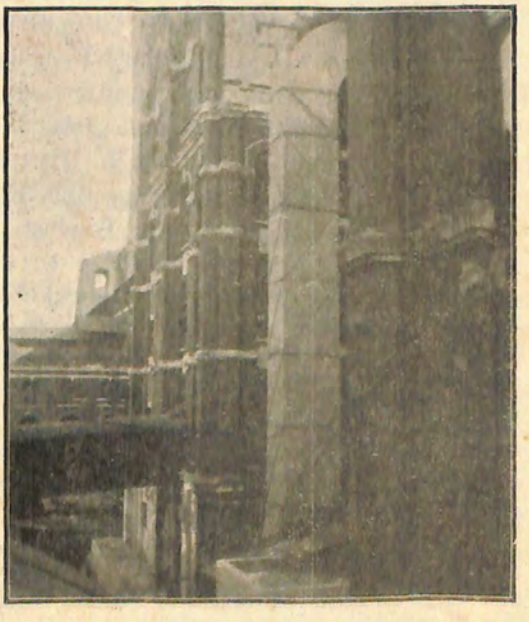
6. A steady improvement in the ventilation of textile mills may again be recorded. A great deal has, in the past, been written regarding Ahmedabad. If this note deals mainly with conditions elsewhere it is because other centres have not been so quick to realise the necessity for modern air conditioning as the mills in Ahmedabad. Of the few Ahmedabad mills that have lagged behind, 7 have recently effected major improvements whilst extensions in the air conditioning arrangements in 16 other cotton mills in Ahmedabad were made. The expenditure on air conditioning plants in Ahmedabad has been about 40 lakhs of rupees.

A marked development in Bombay has occurred. This centre, with a climate more suitable to technical processes than the hot and dry centres of Ahmedabad and Sholapur, has not been so responsive to the value, from the humane and technical view points, of a fairly efficient measure of air conditioning. Progress has been handicapped by a variety of other reasons. In the last few years however major improvements have been effected in at least 20 mills and particular mention of the work carried out in the Morarji Goculdas, Kohinoor, Indian, Century, Digvijay, Modern No. 2, Khatau Makanji, New China, Standard, Apollo No. III and Shri Nivas is necessary. These mills have spent sums varying from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 60,000 on air conditioning plants, but the value of the pioneering efforts in the Shapurji Broacha, Morarji Goculdas, Crown and Hindustan mills should not be forgotten. A gratifying feature of the progress is that once the ice is broken the value of air conditioning is quickly realised.

The Kohinoor mills started with the air conditioning of one of its weaving sheds and the rather difficult top floor of the spinning mill. These were followed by an extension to the other floors of the spinning mill whilst the second weaving shed is in hand. Century mill started with a minor experiment in the Zenith mill and has followed with the air conditioning of the large weaving shed and most of the spinning. The air conditioning of the Kohinoor weaving shed has been effected by a series of cooling chambers and underground ducts, and the difficult upper spinning floors by a central spray chamber with a duct on the outside of the mill and leads into the departments. The arrangements are shown

in the illustrations. Several mills have started experimental work and it is expected that further developments will follow.

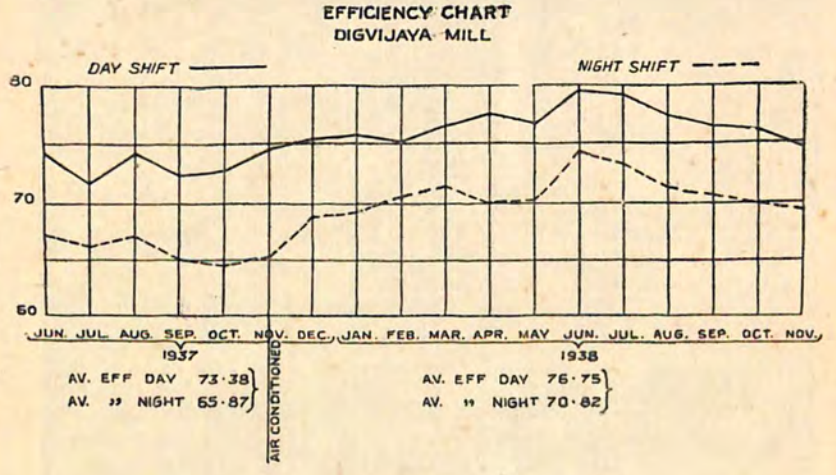
Air Conditioning Plant
Kohinoor Weaving Shed



Air Conditioning Plant
Kohinoor Spinning Mill

Progress can also be recorded in the mills in Khandesh, Sholapur, Barsi and Surat.

The chart shows the increased efficiency in the Digvijay mill during day and night after the air conditioning of the weaving shed.



Other mills have reported increased efficiencies from 4 to 8 per cent. with fewer breakages and more even conditions for the yarn and cloth. Expenditure on air conditioning is recouped in a few years, whilst the value from the workers' standpoint has been demonstrated by wet kata readings and by their marked appreciation of improved working conditions from time to time. Air conditioning has now had a critical examination in Bombay and it may be stated that the principles advanced are receiving a greater measure of acceptance.

Natural ventilation has been improved in several factories, whilst local ventilation has been applied to several dusty operations and those connected with paint spraying, and other hazardous processes.

The dusty conditions in a couple of hemp hackling concerns were referred to in a past report. The industry migrated from Bombay but has returned and most of the work is now done in a factory that has spent about Rs. 5,000 on a dust removal and collection plant. Since it was possible to improve the working conditions to a very great extent and also

the living conditions in the neighbouring chawl, an illustration is included.

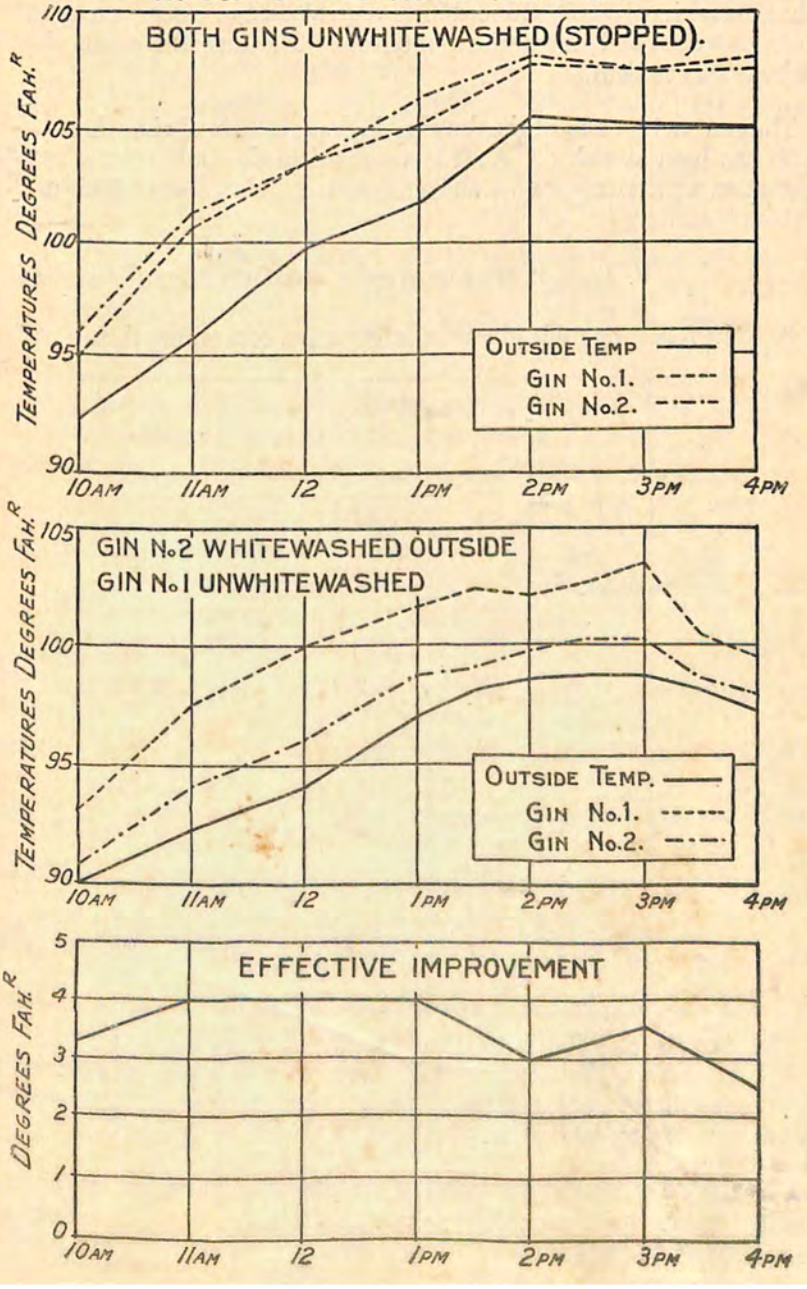
HEMP HACKLING UNDER EXHAUST DRAUGHT

Krishna Press

Temperature.—The fact that a reduction in internal temperature can often be secured by external whitewashing is seldom appreciated. This is particularly the case when structures are of corrugated iron as in some ginning factories. Gujerat possesses a higher proportion of such factories than other centres and the seasonal work is carried on in the hottest part of the year. A couple of ginning factories of almost exactly similar dimensions were discovered some years ago and internal temperatures were very carefully recorded at hourly intervals at several positions. One of the factories was then externally limewashed and check readings taken. The experiment was unfortunately interrupted by an unexpected storm but it was possible to complete it during the year. The results are shown in the charts and it will be seen that, apart from improvements in cleanliness and appearance, the external limewashing of corrugated

iron ginning factories will effect a worthwhile reduction in temperature and provide better working conditions at a negligible cost.

EFFECT OF EXTERNAL WHITEWASHING ON INTERNAL TEMPERATURES IN CORRUGATED IRON GINNERIES.



IV. Wages and Strikes.

7. Textile workers received an increase in wages as a result of the recommendations of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. The year was not marked by any serious textile strike.

A standardised system of wage payment in the weaving industry in Ahmedabad has been introduced after a great deal of discussion between the employers' and the workers' interests. The ultimate result should be beneficial to both.

The contract system in the drawing-in departments of the Ahmedabad mills has been abolished. A strike occurred in the Gokak Mills but information concerning wages and strikes is regularly published in the Labour Gazette.

V. Employment of Women and Children.

8. The following table gives the information concerning the above :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1934 ..	22,195	43,748	65,943	44	2,103	2,147
1935 ..	26,378	40,136	66,514	69	1,396	1,465
1936 ..	23,990	38,662	62,652	38	884	922
1937 ..	26,758	39,133	65,891	68	398	466
1938 ..	28,987	42,604	71,591	51	892	943

The increase of 5,700 in the employment of women includes 2,121 in "N" factories. The artificial silk industry and some miscellaneous industries offered increased facilities for the employment of women. 343 female adolescents are not included in the above figures.

Seventy cases against 15 factories for illegal employment of women resulted in the imposition of penalties that totalled Rs. 975, whilst 24 cases against 16 factories resulted in a total penalty of Rs. 1,010 for the irregular employment of children.

VI. Fencing of Machinery.

9. As a result of past efforts and the institution of proceedings the fencing of machinery in a large number of small concerns including the gurhals has improved. There has been a fairly wide increase in some types of industry. Metal stamping and pressing have developed and either automatic or fixed guards have been provided to secure safety in the operations. A great proportion of machinery imported for the artificial silk industry was inadequately supplied with guards ; protruding set screws, a fairly common cause of accidents, were the rule rather than the exception whilst safety equipment in the way of safety valves or reducing valves was either defective or non-existent. A lot of rectification has been effected but until there is an international agreement placing responsibility on suppliers of machinery the difficulty is likely to recur.

A certain amount of difficulty in maintaining the guards at ingathering nips was experienced and particularly so in Ahmedabad where several prosecutions were instituted. It is satisfactory to be able to record the value placed by the Courts on this safety provision. Protection for the feeders on sugar cane crushers is being advocated whilst a guard to prevent accidents at the underside of the licker-in of cards is being fitted in several Ahmedabad mills. 44 prosecutions against 37 factories were instituted and fines of Rs. 2,965 in 37 cases were imposed.

VII. Accidents.

10. The severity classification of accidents in the last five years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed daily.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor	Total.	
1934	41	1,535	4,457	6,033	1·60
1935	36	1,689	5,100	6,825	1·62
1936	43	1,680	5,320	7,043	1·79
1937	35	1,971	6,242	8,248	1·89
1938	44	2,445	7,773	10,262	2·14

The classification by "cause" is shown in the following table :--

	Cause.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
I	*Machinery*—				
	(*a*) Prime movers	..	16	31	47
	(*b*) Transmission machinery—				
	(1) Mill gearing, shafts, pulleys ..	1	14	15	30
	(2) Belts	12	73	173	258
	(*c*) Lifting machinery—				
	(1) Hoists	..	6	5	11
	(2) Other lifting gears	..	12	10	22
	(*d*) Working machinery—				
	(1) Textile machinery—				
	(*a*) Blow room machinery ..	..	71	38	109
	(*b*) Carding machinery ..	1	134	106	241
	(*c*) Drawing machinery ..	..	41	22	63
	(*d*) Speed frames ..	..	55	80	135
	(*e*) Spinning machinery ..	..	77	173	250
	(*f*) Looms	..	221	841	1,062
	(*g*) Calendars	..	13	8	21
	(*h*) Unclassified textile machinery	..	200	255	455
	(2) Machine tools	1	96	309	406
	(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery	2	86	72	160
II	*Transport*—				
	(*a*) Rolling stock on lines	3	19	31	53
	(*b*) Rolling stock not on lines ..	..	13	29	42
III	*Persons falling*—				
	(*a*) From altitudes	4	71	144	219
	(*b*) Into excavations and pits ..	1	10	21	32
	(*c*) On level	..	91	238	329
IV	*Falling objects*—				
	(*a*) Handled by injured person ..	..	250	889	1,139
	(*b*) Not handled by injured person ..	2	107	360	469
V	*Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)*—				
	(*a*) In hands of injured person ..	..	101	856	957
	(*b*) In hands of other person ..	..	13	57	70
VI	*Electricity*	2	10	24	36
VII	*Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases*	1	27	87	115
VIII	*Explosions and fires*—				
	(*a*) Boilers and steam pressure equipments	..	8	3	11
	(*b*) Other explosions	1	1	4	6
	(*c*) Fires	1	9	11	21
	(*d*) Hot substances and flames ..	3	83	307	393
IX	*Miscellaneous*—				
	(*a*) Heat prostration	..	7	22	29
	(*b*) Violence	..	9	24	33
	(*c*) Stepping on or striking objects ..	..	114	629	743
	(*d*) Others	4	375	1,854	2,233
	Total ..	39	2,433	7,728	10,200

There was an increase of 1,994 in the number of accidents reported and a rise in the rate of persons injured from 1·89 to 2·14 per 100.

The increase is due to better reporting, greater activity, and a change in the nature of industry. The "machinery" accidents in the textile industry increased from 1,919 to 2,336—an increase of 21·7 per cent. This is greater than the increase in activity of 11 per cent. and may be attributed to better reporting, to the influx of untrained persons into industry and to a deterioration in general supervision caused by the night shifts. It is not possible to evaluate these causes separately, but there is an increasing need in the textile as well as in the other industries to ensure that ignorant persons are not made to work on dangerous processes without an adequate explanation of the risks. Some unsafe practices cannot be adequately guarded against, but a number of accidents on some machines can be reduced by simple means. Workers often carelessly start machinery and others engaged on adjustments or repairs are injured thereby. The suggestion that looms should be locked by a wedge on the starting lever has not "caught on" but a simple rocking lever introduced by a firm of loom makers appears likely to be generally accepted.

Belt replacing caused several fatal and serious accidents and a wider display of the safety poster introduced some years ago appeared to have had some beneficial effect in the weaving departments of the Ahmedabad mills.

There was only one fatal accident caused by the ordinary textile machinery in all the mills.

There was an increase in activities in the engineering trades and this was responsible for a fair increase in the accident total since minor accidents connected with the handling of materials are more numerous than in other industries.

The following table however gives a comparison between accidents in this Province and a couple of countries :—

Country.	Year.	Cases per 1,000 persons employed.			
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
Japan	1935	·23	7·82	23·25	31·07
Britain	1935	·12	(—26·3)		26·42
Bombay Province ..	1938	·09	5·1	16·2	21·39

The definition of accident varies in different countries and also the method of classification. All accidents in Bombay that involve absence from work for more than forty-eight hours after the occurrence are included whereas the period in Britain and Japan is three days.

All accidents resulting in death irrespective of the date of its occurrence are also included in the fatal figures. Accidents are classed as serious if they result in incapacitation for more than twenty days and, as a consequence, more accidents are classed as serious than is actually the case.

An explosion in an oil container under pressure caused the loss of four lives. Another on a drying cylinder had less serious consequences but both were due to faulty design; one was "bazaar" made and the other imported and neither had been tested or a certificate of safe pressure obtained before being used.

Safety Committees.—A few excellent committees notably in the mills of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd., the Century Mill, His Majesty's Naval Dockyard, Mazgaon Dock, the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., continue to function efficiently. A serious attempt has been made by the Inspector in Ahmedabad to obtain efficient committees in the mills at that centre, and it is hoped that the promises made will be translated into serious action. Many accidents can only be prevented on Safety First lines and greater interest by managements and more carefulness and greater discipline from the workers are necessary.

The Safety First Association has issued several useful bulletins on accident prevention and has trained several hundred persons in resuscitation methods.

VIII. Prosecutions.

11. Five hundred and sixty-two cases were instituted against 148 factories by the full-time staff. Convictions were secured in 464 cases against 130 factories whilst 83 cases against 18 factories are undecided. A sum of Rs. 13,322 was imposed as fines. No cases were instituted by the ex-officio inspectors.

A decision by the High Court has established the principle that the time barring clause operates to prevent an inspector from proceeding against an occupier or manager if the Court disagrees with the inspector's initial placing of blame.

Eight cases for failure to provide tight clothing free of cost to the different classes of persons who are statutorily required to be so provided, and 13 cases for failure to provide First Aid equipment were instituted. The standard required is unduly expensive and elaborate for the small factories that are being brought under inspection and a draft amendment to the rule has recently been published in the Gazette.

Twelve occupiers were fined for not submitting the notice of occupation.

A case was successfully instituted for the non-submission of plans for approval as required by the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

IX. Housing.

12. The greatest advance must be credited to the action of Government in popularising and improving the chawls erected by the Development Department some years ago. 207 chawls with 16,196 rooms and 328 shops were then built but those situated in the best locality at Worli have been the least tenanted. The reasons were a lack of adequate and cheap transport, a deficient water supply, defective lighting and a deficiency of schools and medical aid.

An industrial Housing Committee was appointed and the management transferred to the Public Works Department. Some much needed advertisement was undertaken and this together with structural alterations and improvements on the lines above indicated have resulted in a very changed attitude on the part of factory employees to one of the best industrial housing sites in Bombay.

Government decided to spend about 10½ lakhs in effecting improvements and 4½ lakhs of this were spent in the first year. Certain amenities had been provided in the past but the scale has been very materially increased.

The following table will indicate that the action taken has led to a very important improvement in the housing of industrial workers in Bombay :—

Centre.	Approximate population on		
	1st January 1938.	31st December 1938.	11th March 1939.
Naigaum	14,230	15,610	15,760
DeLisle Road	10,100	11,390	11,385
Worli	17,750	30,905	32,450
Sewri	3,310	3,665	3,735
Total ..	45,390	61,570	63,330

One hundred and ninety-two of the 207 chawls are now filled ; 5 are likely to be occupied when the open Municipal drain is covered in and the remaining 10 are likely to be utilised in the near future.

The monthly revenue increased from Rs. 50,668 to Rs. 65,070 in 1938, and most of this is due to the developments at Worli which is the best site of the four.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Building Association has not erected any further housing but 156 quarters for persons who are likely to be recruited from industry are being built by the Municipality, Ahmedabad.

Twenty single room tenements were erected by the Ravalgaon Sugar Factory and the Pratap Mills, Amalner, demolished some insanitary chawls and are rebuilding in lines of five. Some of the jobbers have borrowed from the Co-operative Society, erected their own houses, and paid off the loans.

The Asbestos Cement factory effected material improvements in the housing scheme controlled by the factory.

X. General.

13. The wide use of the powers of Government under section 5 of the Act was mentioned in last year's report. 769 "N" factories were registered before the close of the year. One of the Inspectors appointed for this work has only recently joined but a considerable amount of ground has been broken in Bombay and elsewhere. The Inspector in Bombay has been successful in obtaining regular working hours, regular payment of wages, and a regular weekly holiday in a large number of small concerns, and it is being realised that the application of the limited provisions of the Act has not been detrimental to them. In fact one industry claims that since the provisions were applied, the cost of the article to the consumer has fallen. This is certainly contrary to the view usually expressed.

Every industry has its peculiar problems, and orders are frequently placed at short notice whilst the grant of credit to the customers has led to a delay in the payment of wages with a consequent resort to money lenders by the workers. A number of short exemptions was given and payment at the enhanced rate has been made. In some cases however overtime was not worked when it was known that it had to be remunerated at an enhanced rate.

Statistics from several of the concerns affected were not received. Thus far more persons are employed in the brick factories than the returns indicate. This industry has its largest centre in Kalyan; workers are recruited from Gujerat and are paid on a seasonal basis; much of the work is done on a family basis. "Wages" are finally settled at the end of the season. The owners have agreed to fix regular hours of work, to give regular holidays and to improve the housing of the recruited staff.

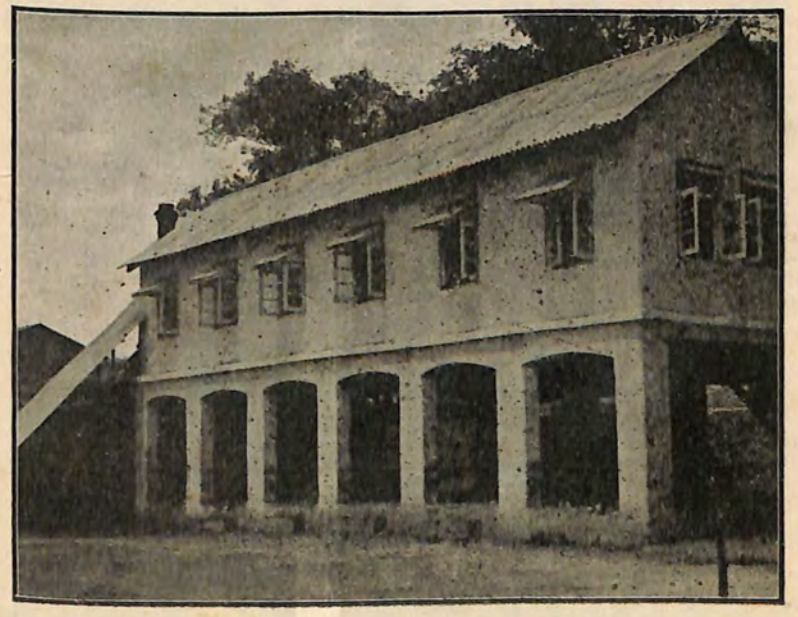
Working hours in the tanneries have been stabilised, a weekly holiday is given, and, in addition to an improvement in sanitary conditions, the Inspector has been successful in introducing a card system so that each individual is able to keep a check on his just dues.

The application of certain provisions of the Act to the hand weaving factories led to a protest to Government from the large number of concerns affected in Sholapur.

Some relaxation was indicated but the owners have agreed to fix regular starting, stopping and recess times and to give a weekly holiday. These should not adversely affect the owners in their competition with mill made goods and should not adversely affect the economic position of the workers. Much of the work is done on a family basis.

14. *Crèches.*—Government required certain specified factories ordinarily employing more than 100 women, to provide rooms to a specific standard, and to engage trained nurses and assistants to staff them. On the whole the response from factory owners has been encouraging. Certain difficulties were experienced in Bombay in finding suitable sites in those mills where rooms could not be set apart. The construction of the buildings could only be made after the plans had been passed by the Municipality, and a difference of opinion on the suitability of a proposed room or site occasionally occurred. But 4 new crèches were opened in Bombay before the close of the year bringing the total in the local mills to 31 and several have been recently brought into commission.

The average attendance at the crèches increased by 164 to 705. This is a measure of the increasing appreciation of the mothers but, as the illustrations from the Dawn and Century mills will show, there are far too many empty cots in some really fine mill crèches.



CRÈCHE
Dawn Mill

CRÈCHE
Dawn Mill

CRÈCHE
Century Mill

CRÈCHE
Century Mill

Most of the mills in Ahmedabad had "rooms" but the building standard was very considerably behind Bombay and some of them were

flimsy corrugated iron structures. Most of the unsatisfactory crèches are being modified or enlarged and some mills are erecting new buildings.

A few mills reduced the employment of women to escape the obligation.

Excellent crèches have been in existence in other centres, particularly in Sholapur and Gokak. Improvements have been made elsewhere and an excellent crèche is being erected in the Lokmanya Mill, Barsi. The facilities in Ahmedabad are more freely used than in Bombay but the birth rate amongst women operatives is higher.

The training of nurses to staff the crèches has been a rather difficult one. A Committee was established in Ahmedabad with the assistance of the Millowners' Association. Both the Inspector and the Certifying Surgeon have rendered material assistance, and after a suitable course and practical training in a few mills with excellent facilities, the nurses have passed out for service.

The help of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association was enlisted in Bombay and thanks are due to Dr. Patil for his efficient voluntary efforts in training them. Other attendants have received training in the Kohinoor, Sassoon Spinning, and Dawn Crèches and thanks are due to the voluntary crèches for the practical assistance so readily given.

It would appear that a fairly rapid change is being effected in the outlook of textile women. Thus 319 infants who were placed in the crèches in Bombay started life without the bal goli. The opium drugging of 107 was stopped and it is clear that the position of some years ago when 98 per cent. were drugged has vastly improved.

15. *Health Exhibitions.*—The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association held 18 exhibitions in Hubli, Sholapur, Poona, Ahmedabad and Bombay. They were attended by over 23,000 persons. The health propaganda undertaken by the Association is most valuable and it is expected that greater activities will result from this year's programme.

16. *First Aid.*—The valuable work done by the Safety First Association in training persons in resuscitation methods has been referred to. In addition, First Aid Classes were organised by the Secretary of the Friendly Union Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay. 167 candidates attended and 66 out of 98 obtained certificates. This work is a very useful supplement to the statutory provisions requiring first aid equipment in factories since most of the candidates were recruited from the small type of factory.

A second class for selected men was organised in Poona whilst 31 candidates from 21 Ahmedabad mills obtained the St. John's certificate. It is hoped to organise a class in Surat during the year.

17. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—There has been an addition to the societies established in factories. Information has been given in past reports of the very useful work done by such societies in various factories at various centres.

So far as the cotton textile industry in Bombay is concerned, societies are functioning in 21 mills. Their membership is 18,762 with a share capital of Rs. 8,26,465. Societies in 8 of the mills have been established in the last few years whilst the Shri Nivas, Digvijay, Indian and Bombay Cotton mills have recently taken steps to establish societies. Societies have also been registered, or are in the course of registration, in several printing presses, oil mills and engineering factories.

Progress has also been made in mofussil areas and the successful working of a society in the Jam mill, Sholapur, under the efficient supervision of the engineer has led to a second society in the mill.

Work on debt compounding has continued although an increase in the pace would be welcomed.

No progress has been made in Ahmedabad. The indebtedness of the textile employees in Ahmedabad is very high and only one society is functioning. There is a large field for ameliorative work and several mill agents are willing to assist. It is suggested therefore that with the increased "nett" income that many mill hands possess with the curtailment of expenditure on drink, the time is ripe for a really constructive effort on co-operative credit or other lines.

18. *Welfare Work.*—Government are erecting labour welfare centres in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur.

There has been an increase in work undertaken for the welfare of labour. Some of this has been detailed in preceding paragraphs but the following, although incomplete, will give a further indication of other activities.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, strongly recommended the appointment of labour officers in the mills and 14 labour officers have been appointed by individual mills or by groups of mills. Their work will be to regulate the working of the badli control system (a system that has prevented many abuses in the employment of labour and which has received the commendation of Government), investigation into complaints, matters dealing with bribery reports, the creation of a better understanding between workers and employers, the utilisation of leisure and other matters affecting general welfare including co-operative societies, canteens, gymnasia, etc.

The Association has trained most of the labour officers and, in conjunction with the Co-operative Department, an opportunity was taken to explain the possibilities of co-operative credit. Labour officers have also been appointed by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd., and the East India Cotton Association.

Tribute has been paid to the welfare work undertaken by the E. D. Sassoon group of mills and a further detailed reference is unnecessary but since 22 Co-operative Societies, 11 Canteens, 3 Boarding Houses, 7 Baby Crèches, 21 Chawls, 1 Reading Room and Library, 1 Technical Library, 11 Grain Shops, 11 Sports Clubs, 1 Literacy Class, 4 Night Schools, 10 Dispensaries, 2 Dramatic and Light Entertainment Clubs and 1 Gymnasium have been established the volume of welfare work will be realised. Special mention of the activities in the Century and Zenith mills, in the Khatau Makanji mills, in the Morarji Goculdas mill, in the Kohinoor mill and in the Hindustan and Crown mills is necessary.

There has been an increase in medical facilities, and well equipped clinics have been opened in the Sassoon Silk mill and in the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving mill. The Victoria mill, Bombay, and the Lokamanya mill, Barsi, have opened a combined crèche and dispensary. Several mills in Ahmedabad have either improved existing dispensaries or else have provided such. The devotion of the fines' fund to medical aid is being constantly urged since it is felt that it could not be devoted to a better purpose.

A greater interest is being taken in recreational facilities although there is a vast field untouched.

The tendency to arrange for an annual outing for the employees is likely to develop. The employees of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company were taken on a harbour cruise that was rounded off by the presentation of a gratuity to a senior workman, and the Hindustan mill recently arranged a similar cruise.

Improvements in the tea rooms in the mills have been made but there is a wide scope for further efforts. The solution will probably lie in co-operative efforts and the cutting out of vested interests. The matter is under examination in the Bombay mills. The Madhusudan is spending over Rs. 10,000 on the erection of refreshment rooms for the day and night shifts and the standard of accommodation provided by the Hindustan Vanaspati, Messrs. Lever Bros. and the new factory of the Britania Biscuit Factory is probably not surpassed anywhere in the Province.

19. *Fires.*—No serious fire involving loss of life occurred.

20. *Exemptions.*—152 short exemptions were granted to 103 factories under section 44 (*2*). Most of these were to small concerns recently notified or to small departments of factories to prevent a stoppage or dislocation of work.

21. *Bombay Maternity Benefit Act.*—Returns were received from all except 12 of the 536 working factories employing women and amenable to the Act which was applied to the Gokak taluka and is thus of general practical application.

The usual statistical information is attached from which it will be seen that the claims paid per 100 women were almost the same as last year. The rate in Bombay is about three times that in Madras.

It has been suggested that women in Bombay are afraid to claim the benefit. The mills have been generous and have assisted the women to prosecute their claims. Besides, leave is regulated and applied for so that a woman absenting herself for maternity purposes gives the correct reason for her leave application. The fact appears to be that owing to a variety of reasons fewer children are born to the Bombay women than in other centres.

Benefits were paid to 3,861 women as compared with 3,559 last year and 1,947 of these as compared with 1,640 obtained half the benefit when proceeding on leave. It is obvious that this is the most desirable way of obtaining it.

22. *Payment of Wages Act.*—Certain provisions of the Factories Act were applied to a large number of factories either in late 1937 or during the year. The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act relating to prompt payment, and the payment in current coin or currency notes were extended to all such concerns. Thus all the factories ordinarily subject to the Factories Act and those to which certain provisions of the Payment of Wages Act have been applied were sent the annual return forms. 1,074 perennial, 924 seasonal and 769 "N" factories were circularised. Out of these 2,131, comprising 997 perennial, 605 seasonal and 529 "N" concerns furnished information. It has been difficult to obtain statistics from the small factories and several seasonal and "N" concerns, but in many of these fining is not practised and wages are paid on a simple daily rate basis. From the information supplied it appears that fines are not imposed in 768 perennial, and 608 seasonal concerns. It will be seen from the statistics that there is practically no fining in Government factories, the engineering industry, and several miscellaneous industries. A statement for the cotton mills is also included from which it is clear that whilst the incidence of fining varies from centre to centre, the extent of fining nowhere approaches the limit permitted by the Act viz. half an anna in the rupee or $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. The percentage of fines to wages is lowest in Belgaum and the Bombay Suburban area and is closely followed by East Khandesh, Sholapur and Bombay. The percentage in Ahmedabad is higher than Bombay but since the Act prohibits the selling of damaged cloth to the weaver, a system that was far more prevalent in Ahmedabad than Bombay, the difference is not appreciable and was expected. Kaira and Surat fine more heavily than other textile centres. The deductions for damage or loss or breach of contract are not of any appreciable amount but several incorrect returns were received and items credited to damage or loss were transferred to fines. Deductions for damage or loss are credited to the employer whereas fines have to be spent on the welfare of the employees.

Statistics concerning cotton mills inflicting fines in each district.

Serial No.	District.	Number of working mills.	Number of mills fining.	Number of men affected.	Wages earned.	Number of cases of fines.	Amount of fines.	Amount of fine per case.	Percentage of fines to maximum fine permissible.	Percentage of fines to wages earned.	Remarks.
					Rs.		Rs.	As.			
1	Bombay	74	68	135,357	5,56,09,099	413,809	1,06,092	4·16	6·10	·19	
2	Ahmedabad	87	60	85,846	3,39,33,128	471,411	1,10,616	3·68	10·40	·33	
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ..	3	1	917	3,02,849	22,986	1,099	0·80	11·61	·36	
4	Kaira	1	1	1,690	6,57,840	13,194	5,529	6·72	26·89	·84	
5	Surat	2	1	279	1,11,705	4,100	1,228	4·80	35·19	1·09	
6	Thana	8	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	No fines imposed.
7	Bombay Suburban	5	3	4,633	18,09,675	8,642	1,134	2·08	2·01	·06	
8	East Khandesh	5	5	5,678	14,64,946	11,075	2,343	3·36	5·12	·16	
9	West Khandesh	3	1	1,958	4,50,460	4,222	1,076	4·00	7·64	·24	
10	Nasik	3	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	No fines imposed.
11	Poona	1	1	1,359	4,16,281	6,130	1,787	4·64	13·74	·43	
12	Sholapur	12	8	16,479	49,26,176	45,052	9,062	3·20	5·88	·18	
13	Satara	1	1	47	7,472	97	23	3·84	9·87	·31	
14	Belgaum	3	2	1,593	2,22,840	437	80	2·88	1·15	·04	
15	Dharwar	4	3	2,575	4,75,225	4,753	1,333	4·48	8·98	·28	

Complaints.—Two thousand six hundred and five complaints were received. Most of these related to the delayed payment of wages or excessive deductions for absence and most of them affected Ahmedabad where the dhobi bleaching portion of the textile trade has been difficult to regulate. Most of the delayed payments and the excessive deductions were either speeded up or refunded by the action of the Inspector at Ahmedabad. The delays in obtaining decisions in the Courts other than Bombay, where the Authority disposes all such applications with rapidity, have led the inspectors to endeavour to obtain redress by persuasive methods. They have been generally successful but in those cases where there is no money in the till or where the employer is dishonest or bordering on insolvency it is impossible for the inspector or the Authority to produce money like a rabbit out of a hat. So far as the worker is concerned, he is more intimately concerned with his wages than with anything else. A successful effort by the inspector always receives a large measure of appreciation but if he fails to produce the cash either by persuasion or action before the Authority he is apt to materially fall in the opinion of the workers and the attitude is to say that " Government have passed the Law, you must get the wages due ".

Statements X-A and X-B indicate the action taken before the Authorities in the matter of irregular deductions or delays in payment, but many other cases have been rectified by the inspectors without recourse to the Authorities. There were very frequent delays in the " N " concerns but frequent visits by the inspector have very materially improved the position. It is difficult to deal with a flagrantly dishonest employer but most of the cases have been due to a lack of credit and the failure of customers to pay their dues to the employer. The Act will thus probably lead to a change in some business methods that ought to react to the employer's benefit.

The Act has been of inestimable benefit to a vast number of industrial workers and, in some directions, was long overdue. It is not however easy to administer and several changes appear to be necessary. The interpretation of the term " wages " is not uniform in India ; a couple of cases connected with the interpretation have been admitted to the High Court together with a couple of other appeals. It is suggested that a definition that appears to destroy all incentive to good work and efficiency is too advanced for the vagaries of human nature and that bonuses should be regulated and not entirely abolished. A few concerns give an annual bonus, some, elsewhere, have adopted profit sharing schemes. Since all " wages " have to be paid in the wage period and since no wage period can exceed a month, an annual bonus would appear to be illegal and a profit sharing scheme would probably also be in the same category. Some changes in some of the other provisions of the Act are probably also desirable. Thus whilst a deduction for a co-operative insurance scheme run by a registered co-operative society is considered to be permitted by the Act, it does not seem to be possible to permit a deduction from wages in the case of a contributory insurance scheme although the employer may contribute half the premium and advance the other half.

An undue proportion of the remedies under the Act has fallen to the inspectorate who have had to sacrifice a considerable amount of time on matters that workers themselves or officials of trade unions could remedy.

23. Sufficient consideration is not always given to efficient factory lighting. In several concerns attention has been directed by the inspectors to inadequacy and glare and the improvements suggested have been complied with.

24. A reference has to be made to the recent retirement of Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., C.I.E., Commissioner of Labour.

As a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour the Factory Department was transferred to the Commissioner of Labour some six years ago to bring departments dealing with labour to a common head. The transference has been amply justified by experience and since the Commissioner of Labour is also responsible for the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act and is the "Authority" under the Payment of Wages Act, the close contact has been of great benefit to labour. The staff in the Factory Department would not wish his retirement to occur without an appreciation of the sound advice that he has always so readily given, and without a tribute to his unfailing readiness to appreciate the needs and difficulties of the inspectorate.

25. The year has been a difficult one for the inspecting and clerical staffs. There was a lag in the appointment of inspectors and clerical staff to meet increased responsibilities. The Payment of Wages Act led to a spate of complaints. These were dealt with as expeditiously as possible often to the detriment of other work. The change in the system of Government has not affected the attitude of the inspectorate to labour matters and it is suggested that if those responsible for complaints would first of all exhaust the possibilities of the inspectorate without an approach to "higher authority" much time and labour would be saved.

26. The writer was on leave for eight months of the year and Mr. W. H. Phillips, who acted, had a very heavy burden to shoulder. Dr. Ribeiro, the Lady Inspector, has had an arduous time in connection with the compulsory crèches, but, carried out an important survey of the bidi industry. She also drew attention to the onerous working conditions of women in the tobacco cleaning concerns. The inspectors and the clerks have done exceedingly good work and with the recent strengthening of the staff it should be possible to devote more time to what are considered to be most important functions of the inspectorate, viz., an improvement in working conditions, the prevention of accidents, and a close control over hours of work.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
SECRETARIAT:
Bombay, 19th June 1939.

STATEMENT No. I.

Total of Working Factories.

——	Bombay Province.
Perennial factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act	1,080
Perennial factories notified under section 5 (1) and (2) of the Act ...	688
Seasonal factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act	661
Seasonal factories notified under section 5 (1) and (2) of the Act ...	66
Total ...	2,495
Total for the year 1937 ...	1,796

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

(Information in respect of factories as defined

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Dockyards	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General)... ...	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing Presses	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Railway workshops	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	4
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21	3	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	8
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	74	87	3	1	2	8	5	5	3	3
Textiles. Hosiery	3	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	3	8	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous	38	3	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...
Total ...	121	106	3	1	30	11	7	5	3	3

No. II.

Factories.

in Section 2 (j) of the Act.

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	1*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11†	10†
12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	55	52
1	12	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	212	235
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	30
3	12	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	313	283

* One Government seasonal factory.
† These figures include one Government seasonal factory.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedábad.	Broach and Panch Mahals	Kaira.	Surat.	Thaná.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
	2. *All other Factories* —contd.										
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	25	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	General engineering ...	30	14	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	1
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Railway workshops ...	8	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	..	...
	Ship building and engineering.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	30	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	148	20	4	...	4	4	4	2	1	4
Minerals and Metals—											
	Foundries	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...
	Total ...	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Coffee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated waters ...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Tobacco	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	34	8	3	1	...	...	7	...	1	3

No. II—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	9
1	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	17	15
1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	58	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	31
1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	21	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	28
10	3	...	2	2	...	11	3	1	...	223	198
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	19
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14
2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	60

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Chemicals	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and bleaching	21	6	1	...	...	...	2		...	...
Gas works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
Oil mills	13	4	15	5	1	...	...	17	12	4
Paints	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soaps	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	58	11	16	5	1	3	7	18	12	4
Paper and Printing. — Paper mills	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing, book-binding, etc.	64	10	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	3	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	68	13	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass. — Bricks and tiles	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry and cabinet making.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cement, lime and potteries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Saw mills	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	19	1	..	3	3	...	12	...	...	...
Total	37	2	1	3	5	...	13	...	...	...

No. II—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	32	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
...	7	...	1	1	1	3	...	..	...	84	74
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	19
1	8	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	151	145
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
21	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	103	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	1
22	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	116	106
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	9	7
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	6
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	41
6	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	73	67

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.										
Processes connected with Skins and Hides. — Leather and shoes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Brushes ...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gramophone records ...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Laundries ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber goods ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	32	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Total ...	38	4	...	...	...	...	7	.	...	...
Seasonal Factories. — Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gur factories ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	64	50	24	33	...	...	101	68	19
Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	65	50	24	33	2	1	101	68	21
Grand Total ...	543	283	79	38	77	25	51	129	85	43

No. II—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	46*	37‡
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	53	41
1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
6	...	71	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
7	31	30	...	24	34	83	...	...	...	568	547
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14	33	105	1	24	34	83	...	...	...	659†	641†
73	67	110	5	33	35	106	5	4	...	1,741	1,625

* This figure includes 10 cotton presses and 4 cotton cleaning factories.
† These figures do not include two Government seasonal factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".
‡ This figure includes 11 cotton presses and 4 cotton cleaning factories.

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

[Information in respect of factories notified

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Engineering (General)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles—										
Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	1	3	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	1
Silk mills	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	3	...	1	41	5	1	...	...	1
Engineering. Coach building and motor car repairing.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. General engineering ..	35	21	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Metal stamping	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Ship building and engineering.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Miscellaneous	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	87	24	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Minerals and Metals—										
Foundries	3	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	4	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	37	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Rice mills	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Miscellaneous	...	.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	39	1	3	...	3	4	3	...	...	2

No. II-A.

Factories.

under section 5 (1) and (2) of the Act.]

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	108	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	126	6
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
...	108	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	176	28
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
5	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	69	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	5
13	3	..	..	1	...	4	...	...	1	137	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	4
...	...	...	...	2	.	1	11	...	...	23	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	10	5
1	...	...	1	3	...	1	11	...	3	75	10

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.										
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Dyeing and bleaching	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Oil mills	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	3	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Paints	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	35	2	1	1	...	...	3	3	...
Paper and Printing—										
Printing, book binding, etc.	106	25	...	..	7	...	...	1	2	...
Miscellaneous	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	110	27	...	...	7	...	...	1	2	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass—										
Bricks and tiles	...	6	...	...	2	16	1	...	...	...
Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	6	1	...	2	16	1	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides—										
Leather and shoes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—										
Miscellaneous	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.										
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	11	...	...
Total	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	11	...	...
Grand Total	281	109	8	7	56	25	6	15	5	5

No. II-A—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	37
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	53	42
10	2	...	1	4	3	7	...	...	1	169	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
10	2	...	1	4	3	7	...	...	1	175	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	3
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	33	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11*	3†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
...	1	8	...	10	13	14	...	...	...	66	14
...	1	8	...	10	13	14	...	...	...	66	14
24	114	9	4	21	16	30	11	2	6	754	171

* This figure includes 5 cotton cleaning factories.
† This figure represents 3 cotton cleaning factories.

STATEMENT

Average daily number of

[Information in respect of factories

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Dockyards	1,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	48	...	...
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Printing presses	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	842
Railway workshops ...	6,816	...	...	...	...	339	129	855	...	881
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	539	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,967	83	...	...	...	564	129	903	...	1,979
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	163,932	112,743	2,206	1,833	1,799	511	5,678	6,643	2,631	139
Textiles. Hosiery	65	1,497	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	204	301	...	...	949	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills	922	...	...	...	...	768	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous	5,609	92	...	...	54	181	168	...	...	...
Total ...	170,732	114,633	2,206	1,833	2,802	1,460	5,918	6,643	2,631	139

No. III.

workers by different Industries.

as defined in section 2 (*j*) of the Act.]

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	209
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	1,688
249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,261	1,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	274
*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	48†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	906	987
3,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,040	3,781
419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,997	1,878
131	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,275	9,048
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	94	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	194
170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	151
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619‡	544‡
4,806	124	17	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	20,666	19,980
1,462	22,405	...	50	2,204	...	3,509	...	...	...	§ 3,27,745	§ 3,01,824
146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	1,527
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454	1,161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,690	1,641
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,104	3,802
1,608	22,405	...	50	2,204	...	3,509	...	...	...	338,773	309,955

* The only Government Seasonal Factory under this heading did not furnish information.
† This figure represents the number of workers for one Government Seasonal Factory.
‡ These figures include the number of workers for one Government Seasonal Factory.
§ These figures include the weighted night average in cotton mills.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
	2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	1,898	79	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	157	174	46	...	38	...	...	...	22	29
	General engineering ...	3,960	619	...	...	48	149	44	80	...	5
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	1,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
	Railway workshops ...	3,531	266	1,756	...	110	...	49	...	...	...
	Ship building and engineering.	1,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	778	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	1,427	24	...	...	...	46	24	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,562	1,162	1,802	...	196	195	151	80	22	113
	Minerals and Metals—										
	Foundries	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	126	...	...	...	23	...	21	...	...	...
	Total ...	934	...	...	...	23	...	21	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	390	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...
	Coffee	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce	24	30	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	583	150	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and ærated waters ...	365	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
	Tobacco	33	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	541	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
	Total ...	2,001	262	49	102	...	...	458	...	17	84

No. III—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,092	1,914
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	538	455
60	58	...	...	...	...	85	124	...	...	793	785
41	...	...	272	35	...	114	...	...	...	4,467	3,864
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471	1,308
227	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	2,661
106	226	...	...	...	...	2,741	...	29	...	8,814	8,857
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	1,631
...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	1,227	1,130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	760
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	1,558
554	308	...	272	35	...	3,009	124	29	...	26,614	24,923
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	846	855
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	122
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	1,016	977
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	427
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	169
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	889
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	395
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	76
14	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	420	443
...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	497
70	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,410	2,961

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Chemicals	220	61	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and bleaching	5,187	1,072	80	...	...	...	186	...	...	...
Gas works	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	1,381	958	65	...	...
Oil mills	1,391	276	500	362	267	...	...	723	420	97
Paints	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soaps	826	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	844	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...
Total	9,038	1,409	580	362	267	1,533	1,298	788	420	97
Paper and Printing. — Paper mills	133	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing, bookbinding, etc.	5,767	421	...	21	75	68	217	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	100	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,000	740	...	21	75	68	217	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass. — Bricks and tiles	451	31	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry and cabinet making.	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cement, lime and potteries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass	248	...	130	...	...	...	92	...	...	...
Saw mills	1,071	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,351	41	...	75	79	...	950	...	...	...
Total	3,688	72	130	75	142	...	1,042	...	...	...

No. III—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	427
42	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,682	6,996
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	458
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,404	2,703
...	218	...	75	70	72	100	...	...	...	4,571	3,855
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	80	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	821
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	126	...	...	1,107	1,074
42	333	...	75	70	72	100	126	...	...	16,610	16,422
489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	952
1,237	...	69	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	7,995	7,783
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	40
1,726	..	69	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	9,036	8,775
...	...	...	...	25	...	..	500	3	...	1,048	761
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	532
47	...	...	...	16	.	...	...	...	...	63	69
215	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	685	404
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	1,120	692
119	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640	2,375
381	25	...	...	41	...	...	500	27	...	6,123	4,833

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.										
Processes connected with Skins and Hides. — Leather and shoes ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides. — Tanneries ...	165	54	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides. — Miscellaneous ...	...	...	67	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	181	54	67	171	...	...	60	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Brushes ...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Gramophone records ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Laundries ...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Rubber goods ...	86	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Miscellaneous ...	2,031	241	...	...	...	...	619	...	...	...
Total ...	2,381	267	...	...	...	...	619	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. — Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
Seasonal Factories. — Gur factories ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Seasonal Factories. — Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	186	49	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. — Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	4,141	5,257	1,480	2,643	...	...	6,762	5,404	1,510
Seasonal Factories. — Miscellaneous ...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	4,193	5,257	1,480	2,643	186	49	6,762	5,404	1,864
Grand Total ...	225,484	122,875	10,091	4,044	6,148	4,006	9,962	15,176	8,494	4,276

* This figure does not include the number of workers for one Government Seasonal
† This figure does not include the number of workers for two Government Seasonal

No. III—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1937.
...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	37
...	32	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	169
...	32	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	19
398	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	3,306	2,305
398	...	..	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	3,682	2,643
200	515	1,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,231	2,391
123	...	1,756	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,924	2,028
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	267
355	1,193	1,092	...	1,120	1,474	4,128	...	...	...	36,559	35,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	50
678	1,708	4,030	25	1,120	1,474	4,128	...	...	...	41,001*	40,086†
10,263	25,302	4,188	422	3,487	1,546	10,904	750	150	...	467,568	432,036

* Factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories."
† Factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories."

STATEMENT

Average daily number of workers

[Information in respect of factories notified under

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Engineering (General) ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	13	38	...	25	7	64	18	...	...	24
Textiles. Silk mills	...	...	...	...	529	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	192	38	...	25	536	64	18	...	...	24
Engineering. Coach building and motor car repairing.	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. General engineering ...	559	272	...	18	27	..	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Metal stamping ...	127	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Ship building and engineering.	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	60	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Miscellaneous ...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17
Total ...	1,358	339	...	18	27	...	...	...	...	17
Minerals and Metals—										
Foundries	50	112	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	21
Total ...	62	112	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	21

* There was only one factory under this industry

No. III-A.

by different Industries.

section 5 (*1*) and (*2*) of the Act.]

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total, for the year 1937.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14
...	55	...	...	...	...	43	...	24	...	311	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	22
...	55	...	...	...	...	43	...	24	...	1,019	415
41	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	30
49	11	...	...	15	...	33	...	...	...	984	225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	151	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	128	...*
51	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	68
141	42	...	...	15	...	43	...	...	15	2,015	375
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	51

in the year 1937; but it did not furnish information.

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	653	23	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Rice mills	14	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	36
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	28	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	667	23	28	...	42	26	8	...	...	36
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Dyeing and bleaching ...	...	915	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Oil Mills	68	...	24	25	...	...	...	69	46	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Paints	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83	915	24	25	...	...	...	69	46	...
Paper and Printing—										
Printing, book binding, etc ...	1,531	316	...	...	113	...	...	11	24	...
Miscellaneous	119	32	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,650	348	...	...	113	...	...	11	24	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass—										
Bricks and tiles	...	75	...	...	46	187	...	...	...	...
Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	90	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	90	75	10	...	46	187	...	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides—										
Leather and Shoes ...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III-A—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total, for the year 1937.
14	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	85
...	...	...	...	20	...	9	118	...	...	223	12
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1,348	1,428	42
14	...	...	7	30	...	9	118	...	1,348	2,356	139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	1,169
...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	8	250	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	10	35	...	...	...	...	8	1,215	1,249
125	27	...	9	55	25	99	...	...	14	2,349	423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	173
125	27	...	9	55	25	99	...	...	14	2,500	596
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	...	117	39
...	...	...	15	7	...	...	...	10	...	440	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	121
...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	587	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	773	121

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.										
Miscellaneous—										
Miscellaneous	167	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Total ...	167	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories—										
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	64	51	11	...	...	...	149	...	...
Total ...	...	64	51	11	...	...	...	149	...	...
Grand Total ...	5,029	1,914	113	79	773	277	36	229	70	98

No. III-A.—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total, for the year 1937.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	38
...	10	89	...	101	151	190	...	...	...	816	114
...	10	89	...	101	151	190	...	...	...	816	114
280	134	89	41	276	176	384	118	34	1,385	11,535	3,151

STATEMENT No. IV.

Average daily number of workers.

Industry.	Total for the year 1938.	Total for the year 1937.
All Industries.		
[Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	393,244	361,883
Female	69,470	65,691
Total ...	462,714	427,574
Adolescents—		
Male	3,622	3,618
Female	339	412
Total ...	3,961	4,030
Children—		
Male	824	391
Female	69	61
Total ...	893	452
Total, Average Daily Number ...	467,568	432,056
[Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (*1*) and (*2*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	9,205	2,882
Female	2,121	200
Total ...	11,326	3,082
Adolescents—		
Male	155	55
Female	4	.....
Total ...	159	55
Children—		
Male	49	12
Female	1	2
Total ...	50	14
Total, Average Daily Number ...	11,535	3,151
Grand Total ...	479,103	435,207

STATEMENT No. IV—*contd.*

Industry.	Total for the year 1938.	Total for the year 1937.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		
[Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	278,780	256,007
Female	45,544	42,594
Total ...	324,324	298,601
Adolescents—		
Male	2,531	2,747
Female	215	256
Total ...	2,746	3,003
Children—		
Male	636	190
Female	39	30
Total ...	675	220
Total, Average Daily Number ...	327,745*	301,824*
[Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (*1*) and (*2*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	249	75
Female	38	6
Total ...	287	81
Adolescents—		
Male	5	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	5	.....
Children—		
Male	19	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	19	.....
Total, Average Daily Number ...	311	81
Grand Total ...	328,056	301,905

* These figures include the weighted night average in cotton mills.

STATEMENT No. IV—*concld.*

Industry.	Total for the year 1938.	Total for the year 1937.
Seasonal Factories.		
[Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	24,406	23,370
Female	16,479	16,550
Total ...	40,885	39,920
Adolescents—		
Male	75	90
Female	37	70
Total ...	112	160
Children—		
Male	4	5
Female	.....	1
Total ...	4	6
Total, Average Daily Number ...	41,001*	40,086†
[Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (*1*) and (*2*) of the Act]—		
Adults—		
Male	425	73
Female	389	41
Total ...	814	114
Adolescents—		
Male	2	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	2	.....
Children—		
Male	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....
Total, Average Daily Number ...	816	114
Grand Total ...	41,817	40,200

* This figure does not include the number of workers for one Government Seasonal factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

† This figure does not include the number of workers for two Government Seasonal factories, which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT No. V-A.

PERENNIAL FACTORIES.

(Bombay Province).

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

Class of factories.	Total.	Number of factories																Remarks.
		In which intervals are			In which holidays are granted on		In which normal weekly hours are						Employing children	In which majority of workers are exempted from				
							For Men			For Women								
		One hour or more.	Two half hours.	One half hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.		Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.	
Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) of the Act.	1080	907	3	21	214	804	13	179	858	16	55	494	58	14	46	53	133	15	16 factories did not furnish information.
Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (*1*) and (*2*) of the Act.	688	106	...	4	159	361	...	15	109	1	12	63	15	* 397	1	...	* 411	* 397	167 factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	1768	1013	3	25	373	1165	13	194	967	17	67	557	73	411	47	53	544	412	183 factories did not furnish information.

* The Act was partially applicable and these sections were not applied.

STATEMENT No. V-B

Seasonal Factories.
(Bombay Province).

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

Class of factories.	Total.	Number of factories																Remarks.
		In which intervals are			In which holidays are granted on		In which normal weekly hours are							In which majority of workers are exempted from				
							For Men.			For Women.								
		One hour or more.	Two half hours.	One half hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.	Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.	Employing children.	Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.	
Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) of the Act.	661	562	...	...	105	531	13	25	533	19	52	457	1	74	9	83	83	...	16 factories did not furnish information.
Information in respect of factories notified under section 5 (*1*) and (*2*) of the Act.	66	60	...	...	17	43	1	5	54	1	6	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	727	622	...	...	122	574	14	30	587	20	58	508	1	74	9	83	83	...	22 factories did not furnish information.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Accidents.

(Persons injured).

Districts.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay Province ...	44	2,445	7,773	10,262	
Total Perennial ...	40	2,411	7,755	10,206	
Total Seasonal ...	4	34	18	56	
Total for the year 1937 ...	35	1,971	6,242	8,248	

STATEMENT No. VII.

Convictions under the Factories Act during 1938.

Districts.	Number of convictions for offences relating to								Remarks.
	Employment and hours of work.			Notices, Registers and Returns.	Safety.	Health and Sanitation (including welfare).	Others.	Total.	
	General.	Women.	Children and adolescents.						
Bombay Province ...	255	70	24	50	47	5	13	464 (138)	The persons convicted other than occupiers and managers, were as follows:—
Total Perennial ...	188	23	18	25	32	1	5	292 (95)	One watchman; one Jamadar; one finishing master; one contractor; and one mukadam.
Total Seasonal ...	67	47	6	25	15	4	8	172 (43)	The figures in brackets show the number of persons convicted.
Total for the year 1937 ...	255	78	17	45	42	5	...	442* (144)	

* This figure includes 5 convictions for 1937 decided subsequently convicting 3 persons.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Inspections.

(Whole-time and *ex-officio* Inspectors).

Districts.	Number of factories inspected during the year.				Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.			
Bombay Province ...	1,133	716	229	289	128	2,495	
Total Perennial ...	706	467	202	287	106	1,768	
Total Seasonal ...	427	249	27	2	22	727	
Total for the year 1937.	465	625	240	298	168	1,796	

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat :
Bombay, 19th June 1939.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

STATEMENT No. IX.

Information in respect of the maternity benefits paid in the year 1938.

Town or District.	Average number of women employed daily.	Number of women who claimed maternity benefits, Section 6 (1).	Number of women who were paid maternity benefits for actual births.	Number of other persons who were paid maternity benefits Section 7.	Total amount of maternity benefit paid.	Claims paid per 100 women employed.	Claims paid per 100 women employed in the year 1937.	Number of cases in which pre-maternity benefits were paid.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.				
Bombay	28,822	1,841	1,677	20	44,599 15 9	5·88	5·71	821	
Ahmedabad	10,624	1,210	1,035	3	27,643 6 6	9·77	9·55	360	
Broach	405	77	64	.....	1,304 11 9	15·8	12·68	34	
Kaira	171	19	19	.....	502 0 0	11·11	12·1	4	
Surat	395	39	40	.....	1,093 8 6	10·12	8·74	35	
Thana	556	49	42	2	977 2 6	7·9	6·52	17	
Bombay Suburban	1,801	135	125	.....	2,709 13 6	6·94	9·0	42	
East Khandesh	1,328	112	104	1	2,196 1 3	7·90	10·0	23	
West Khandesh	764	67	63	.....	1,233 9 0	8·24	12·5	57	
Poona	442	29	28	.....	299 8 6	6·32	1·66	4	
Sholapur	4,938	584	522	.....	10,893 10 0	10·44	10·38	419	
Belgaum	852	20	2	.....	273 4 6	0·23	.....	20	
Bijapur	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dharwar	1,077	151	140	1	2,829 5 3	13·09	11·88	111	
Kolaba	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·4	.....	
Total ...	52,400	4,333	3,861	27	96,556 1 0	7·41	7·47	1,947	

Note—The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, was extended to the Taluka of Gokak in Belgaum District with effect from 1st September 1938.

Factory Inspection office,
Secretariat :
Bombay, 19th June 1939.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

STATEMENT No. X.

Statement showing the aggregate amount of wages paid to workers and of deductions made during the calendar year 1938.

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Aggregate amount of wages payable during the year.	Deductions on account of —				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Breweries and Distilleries ...	150	51,962	25	.....	4	29	...	...	1
Dockyards	1,617	8,86,350	7	.....	...	7	...	...	1
Engineering (General) ...	1,189	6,67,529	6	.....	...	6	...	...	5
*Forage Presses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	...
Mints	906	3,48,842	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Ordnance factories	3,487	9,18,826	149	.....	236	385	...	2	3
Printing Presses	1,801	8,11,912	17	.....	...	17	...	1	6
Railway Workshops	34	21,489	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1

* This is a seasonal factory.

STATEMENT No. X—*contd.*

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Aggregate amount of wages payable during the year.	Deductions on account of —				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines.	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.									
Saw Mills	94	22,113	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	1
Water pumping stations ...	50	41,490	2	.....	...	2	...	...	2
*Miscellaneous	618	1,68,422	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	11
Total ...	9,946	39,38,935	206	.....	240	446	1	4	32
2. All other Factories.									
Textiles—									
Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	336,776	12,15,16,460	2,41,402	5,890	532	2,47,824	2	3	209
Hosiery	1,885	4,19,352	.....	.....	6	6	2	...	14
Silk Mills	1,516	3,30,052	53	.....	4	57	1	...	35
Woollen Mills	1,840	4,87,396	57	.....	15	72	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	7,415	19,23,650	641	.....	...	641	...	2	46
Total ...	349,432	12,46,76,910	2,42,153	5,890	557	2,48,600	5	5	308

Engineering—									
Coach building and motor car repairing.	2,082	10,73,616	86	.....	46	132	...	...	30
Electrical Engineering ...	533	1,55,421	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	9
Electrical Generating and transforming stations.	774	3,66,540	7	.....	...	7	...	1	15
General Engineering ...	4,548	18,53,155	203	.....	4	207	...	2	56
Kerosene tinning and packing ...	1,557	6,47,676	21	.....	...	21	...	...	8
Metal stamping	3,043	8,67,862	.....	.....	...	.....	...	3	32
Ship building and engineering ...	1,872	13,91,578	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	2
Steel, Trunk, lock and cutlery ...	1,227	4,60,472	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	5
Tramway Works	778	3,28,108	14	.....	35	49	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	1,500	5,53,482	.....	.....	...	.....	...	2	34
Total ...	17,914	76,97,910	331	.....	85	416	...	8	192
Minerals and Metals—									
Foundries	857	2,63,358	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	118	34,119	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	3
Total ...	975	2,97,477	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	18

* One of these is a seasonal factory.

STATEMENT No. X—*contd.*

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Aggregate amount of wages payable during the year.	Deductions on account of				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines.	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Food, Drink and Tobacco—									
Bakeries, Biscuits and confectionery.	381	1,00,199	2	.....	...	2	...	3	6
Coffee	65	20,000	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Dairy Produce	154	40,124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	3
Flour mills	801	2,80,383	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	10
Ice and aerated waters ...	412	1,90,822	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	12
Rice Mills	84	9,465	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	3
Tobacco	310	79,887	.....	.....	...	.....	3	2	6
Miscellaneous	804	2,60,994	3	.....	...	3	...	1	18
Total ...	3,011	9,81,874	5	.....	...	5	3	8	59

Chemicals, Dyes, etc.—										
Chemicals	433	1,32,630	23	.....	...	23	...	...	4
Dyeing and Bleaching ..	6,794	21,06,796	230	.....	3	233	3	1	31
Gas works	490	2,44,782	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Matches	2,393	4,65,957	7	.....	...	7	6	1	5
Oils Mills	4,938	7,68,671	1	.....	...	1	5	2	82
Paints	80	25,300	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Soaps . ..	813	2,57,929	.....	.....	38	38	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	1,020	2,91,032	2	.....	...	2	...	...	19
Total ...	16,961	42,98,097	263	.....	41	304	14	4	148
Paper and Printing—									
Paper mills	949	2,21,504	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	
Printing, book-binding, etc. ...	7,768	31,73,405	168	.....	...	168	1	4	104
Miscellaneous	140	47,100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	5
Total ...	8,857	34,42,009	168	.....	...	168	2	4	112

STATEMENT No. X—*contd.*

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Aggregate amount of wages payable during the year.	Deductions on account of				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines.	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
2. All other factories—contd.									
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass—									
Bricks and tiles	1,066	2,20,772	28	.....	...	28	...	...	9
Carpentry and cabinet making ...	579	2,11,830	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	7
Cement, lime and potteries ...	60	2,492	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	2
Glass	683	1,06,043	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	5
Saw mills	1,114	5,96,480	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	7
Miscellaneous	2,549	5,00,428	21	.....	42	63	4	5	38
Total ...	6,051	16,38,045	49	.....	42	91	6	6	68

Processes connected with Skins and Hides—										
Leather and shoes	51	9,913	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	2
Tanneries	311	71,131	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	4
Miscellaneous	238	32,999	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	5
Total ...	600	1,14,043	.....	.....	...	.....	2	1	11
Miscellaneous—									
Brushes	57	12,000	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Gramaphone records ...	31	11,829	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Laundries	153	39,928	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	2
Rubber goods	115	16,896	.....	.....	...	.....	..	...	2
Miscellaneous	3,250	10,20,864	2	.....	...	2	1	2	44
Total ...	3,606	11,01,517	2	.....	...	2	1	3	50
Total (All other factories) ...	4,07,407	14,42,42,882	2,42,971	5,890	725	2,49,586	33	46	966
Total perennial ...	4,17,353	14,81,81,817	2,43,177	5,890	965	2,50,032	34	44	998

STATEMENT No. X—*concld.*

Industry.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Aggregate amount of wages payable during the year.	Deductions on account of				Number of factories closed.	Number of factories from which information not received.	Number of factories from which information received.
			Fines.	Breach of contract.	Damage or loss.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. *All other factories*—contd.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Seasonal Factories—									
Sugar factories	2,329	2,90,404	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	7
Gur factories	1,681	89,342	.....	.....	...	.....	9	16	63
Bone mills	235	23,048	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	3
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	37,334	11,96,089	.....	.....	...	.....	246	46	530
Miscellaneous	52	3,830	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1
Total, Seasonal Factories ...	41,631	16,02,713	.....	.....	...	.....	255	63	604
Grand Total (all industries) ...	4,58,984	14,97,84,530	2,43,177	5,890	965	2,50,032	289	107	1,602
Statistics in respect of factories notified under Section 5 of the Factories Act.	10,550	21,62,353	.....	.....	...	.....	14	226	529

STATEMENT No. X-A.

Statement showing the number of claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of wages, disposed of during the calendar year, 1938.

Nature of claim.	Pending at beginning of year.	Instituted during the year.	Total amount claimed in cases in columns 2 and 3 in respect of wages and deductions, but not compensation.	Number of claims allowed.	Amount allowed.		Number of claims.		Vexatious or malicious applications.		Number of cases pending at end of year.	Number of appeals.
					Wages.	Compensation.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Number of cases in which penalty imposed.	Amount of penalty.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		
Deduction ...	*Nil.*	21	1,444 0 6	10	871 10 6	2 4 0	4	4	...	...	3	2
Delay in payment...	*Nil.*	115	88,534 6 7	92	58,573 11 9	1,033 0 0	13	7	...	...	3	...

Note.—Five applications for compensation only were made which were subsequently granted.

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STATEMENT No. X-B.

Statement showing the number of convictions secured during the calendar year, 1938, for offences relating to—

Payment of wages.	Deductions from wages.	Notices, Registers and Returns.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
4	*Nil*	6	10	Total fine realised amounted to Rs. 720.

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat:

Bombay, 19th June 1939.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,

Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

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